





## TILLMAN SUBMITS A SOLID PROTEST

Says Vest Is Wasting Time with His Amendments.

## DECLARES THAT IT IS USELESS

South Carolinian Asserts That Republicans Have Their Way.

## NO GOOD CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED

Previous Vote Demonstrates That Democrats Can Do Nothing with the Tariff.

Washington, June 25.—(Special).—The feature of today's tariff discussion was Senator Tillman's protest against the tariff bill. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on items passed over. There are very numerous and important amendments, gloves, coal, tea and beer.

After that the internal revenue features of the bill will be all that remains. Progress was rapid today, although every paragraph relating to tariffs was stubbornly contested. The consideration of the tariff schedule is a strong contest against the proposed duties on silk fabrics. Senators Teller and Mantle joining with the democrats in opposition. The paragraph was passed by the slender majority of 2. The tobacco schedule went through with little friction after the committee had advanced the duty slightly on wrapper and leaf tobacco.

The consideration of the wool schedule was resumed at paragraph 370, relating to various animal products and the committee reported.

In paragraph 374 tapestry Brussels carpet, the specific duty was increased from 28 to 29 cents per square yard with 40 per cent ad valorem addition.

Paragraph 375, treble Ingrain, three-ply and all chain venedian carpets, and paragon graph wool Dutch and two-ply Ingrain carpets were agreed to as reported.

Mr. Allison proposed a substitute for paragraph 377, providing that the duty on every description of woven whole for rooms, including Oriental, Berlin and similar rug, shall pay duty of 40 per cent ad valorem. This was rejected by a vote of 22 to 23.

Mr. Vest criticized the rates as excessive.

Mr. Allison explained that oriental rugs were luxuries, and that the duty on them was not excessive. He also stated that the duty on oranges and Xante currants, the products of California.

Mr. Vest insisted that these rugs were not luxuries and had become the most common of floor coverings. A motion by Mr. Vest to strike out the specific rates was rejected—22 to 23.

Mr. Allison secured a new amendment to paragraph 377, providing that the duty on every description of woven whole for rooms, including Oriental, Berlin and similar rug, shall pay duty of 40 per cent ad valorem. This was rejected by a vote of 22 to 23.

## Increases Are Given.

The commissioner of pensions announced a large number of promotions today, but no Georgia names appeared on the list. Three Alabama officers were among the lucky ones. They are Luke H. Paxon, Leopold Burger and Charles A. Cravens, who are promoted from clerkships to special examiners, at \$1,200 a year.

Gustavus E. Weber, of South Carolina, gets a similar promotion. John M. Foote and John T. Clements, of North Carolina, get an increase from \$1,200 to \$1,300 a year.

## Wants Confederate Records.

Senator McLaughlin introduced today a resolution providing that the confederate court records which were captured at Charleston when that city fell, and which have since been in Washington be returned to the city of Charleston to be preserved there.

## Postoffices Given Out.

One small fourth-class postmaster was the only thing that came to assuage the hunger of the Georgia waiting republicans. This was J. H. Jamieson, who gets the office at Milledgeville.

Alabama figures in this list as follows: Dunbar, Geneva county, Timothy Lee; Gravelly Springs, Lauderdale county, J. H. Carroll; Hartford, Geneva county, W. F. Clements; Phoenix, Lee county, J. A. C. F. Clements; Pinckard, a Hale county, J. F. Clements. Congressman Adamson has two postoffices created in his district. They are Barclay, Carroll county, and Andrews, Heard county.

## Ladies Organize Auxiliary.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 25.—(Special).—Yesterday morning Dixie lodge, the ladies' auxiliary to the local division of the Order of Railway Conductors, was formally instituted in this city by Mrs. R. L. Phillips, Mrs. C. C. Callahan and Mrs. J. D. Dent, of Jacksonville, Tenn. Mrs. J. D. Dent was elected president, Mrs. J. A. Stone vice president and Mrs. R. L. Phillips secretary and treasurer.

The present enjoyed a talky ride to Chickamauga park and other points of interest.

## Death of General Harrington.

Keokuk, Iowa, June 25.—(Special).—General George W. Harrington died last night, aged sixty-six years. He was born in a Libby prison, fought in the civil war, was a Libby prisoner, and was made general after the battle of Gettysburg. General Harrington was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic circles, was once exalted secretary and treasurer of the Libby, under whose auspices the funeral will be held on Sunday next.

## Luther Blake Lectures on Rileys.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 25.—(Special).—At the chautauque assembly held Thursday evening Hon. Luther L. Blake, of Nashville, gave an evening with Riley.

He rendered several of Riley's best known poems and recited the story of the capture of the poet. Miss Louise Hurst also contributed to the evening's entertainment. In the afternoon the teachers' chautauque institute, which will be held at Isbell college for the next ten days, was organized. Dr. A. L. Fetterman, of Lexington, Ky., will be one of the lecturers.

## Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide. Of course cure for the loathsome sore that bubbled up from the tainted side of the blood-betrayed man. It was Ayer's Sarsaparilla, that all now know. That was just beginning its fight of fame. With its cures of 30 years ago.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

## 50 Years of Cures.

## THREE SCHEDULES ARE COMPLETED

The Senate Finishes with Wool, Silk and Tobacco.

## CARPETS CAUSE DISCUSSION

Duty on All Kinds of Floor Coverings Are Increased.

## RUGS ARE DECLARED TO BE A LUXURY

Sensors Show Their Fondness for a Cigar in Discussing Tobacco Schedule.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule and the tobacco schedule. The tariff bill. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on items passed over. There are very numerous and important amendments, gloves, coal, tea and beer.

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## 50 Years of Cures.

## Pythians Elect Officers.

Huntsville, Ala., June 25.—(Special).—Monte Sano lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, held its semi-annual meeting last night and elected officers.

N. Brown, chancellor commander; H. C. Tardy, vice chancellor; R. S. Dement, secretary; J. F. Smith, treasurer; H. C. Pollard, keeper of records and seal; H. B. Grubbs, master of exchequer; D. L. Dawson, master of arms; J. L. Hay, master of work.

## First Cotton Bloom of '97 Crop.

Huntsville, Ala., June 25.—(Special).—The first Madison county cotton bloom of the year has appeared. The bloom was taken off the farm of Frank Cowan, near Green Grove, in the Tennessee river bottom.

## Colonel John P. Shannon Returns.

Memphis, Ga., June 25.—(Special).—Colonel John P. Shannon has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the session of the supreme lodge of Knights of Honor. He was advanced to the position of supreme vice dictator, next to the highest office.

## PRESIDENT MANLY OF FURMAN RESIGNS

The Head of a South Carolina University Quits His Position.

## TRUSTEES WANTED TOO MUCH

Was Compelled To Preach To Supplement His Salary.

## THE BOARD DEMANDED ALL HIS TIME

Professor Gives Up the College Rather Than Surrender the Pulpit.

Greenville, S. C., June 25.—(Special).—The commencement season in South Carolina has been a time of resignation. The president of Furman college, Dr. Charles Manly, has resigned his position. He has been president of the college for several years, and has been a member of the board of trustees for a long time. He has been a member of the board of trustees for a long time. He has been a member of the board of trustees for a long time.

Now comes another surprise in the resignation of Dr. Charles Manly, president of Furman university, who has been serving that institution for the past sixteen years and is widely known throughout the south. The cause, which has led to this step on the part of Dr. Manly, dates back several years, and the result grows out of a disagreement between himself and the board of trustees as to the proper requirements of his office. This disagreement is not of an unpleasant character, but is merely an honest difference of opinion on the subject.

The trustees have felt for a long time that the entire services of President Manly should be given to the interests of the institution, including Sundays, while as a matter of fact he has been serving the churches at Belton and Seneca as pastor for a series of years. An effort was made three or four years ago to have him relinquish the care of these churches, so that he could devote his entire time to the university. Dr. Manly insisted that it was necessary for him to supplement the salary paid by the university and in justice to his family he declined to abandon the pastorate of the churches.

At the meeting of the trustees last week this matter was fully discussed and resulted in the adoption of a resolution, which was only one dissenting vote, that Dr. Manly be requested to give up the care of the churches for the purpose of devoting his entire time to the university, and also requiring him to aid the financial agent in raising a fund for "current support." This action was promptly communicated to Dr. Manly and he has sent his resignation to the board of trustees, to take effect on the 30th instant. The reasons assigned for the resignation are substantially those given—the insufficiency of his salary and the necessity for its being supplemented.

Dr. Manly was elected president of Furman university at an important juncture in its history. The doors of the institution had been closed temporarily, when in 1886 the trustees called on Dr. Manly to the presidency, which was at first refused by him, but afterwards he was induced to accept and took charge at the opening of the session in September, 1887. For four or five years he traveled in the summer and fall and did an excellent work in rallying the friends of the university to its support and securing an increased patronage. He was one of the state. Dr. Manly did much during this period to allay dissatisfactions that had arisen in previous years and his work in the field was regarded very highly by the trustees. 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## The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 26, 1897.

Locating the Cause.

Putting aside all partisan discussion of the tariff question, it would be well to locate the cause of this ever-recurring disturbance of the business interests of the country.

The Constitution has already demonstrated that tariff legislation springs from the necessity of meeting the expenditures of the country, from which it necessarily follows that a great deal of the argument used in the discussion of a tariff bill could be used to much better advantage at an earlier stage of the proceedings. In other words, since the raising of revenue is merely a response to expenditures made, does not true statesmanship call for a discussion of the cause of the evil, which being removed, the effect would not bob up every few years to perplex the people and be an incentive to robbing the treasury by the varied interests of the country, whilst under the widest distribution possible of its benefits the great mass of the people would be but the slaves of favored interests and persons?

If a people will not carefully watch the growth of governmental expenses they must suffer the penalty of the bill which will be presented later on. There was a time in the history of the country when men, the equals of any who are now in office, felt a patriotic interest in serving their country and did not measure their words by dollars and cents. This was in the early years of the government, whilst those who had fought for its establishment were still in life. The same spirit governed the first one or two generations which succeeded them, when it began to fail, and then rose the cry for high-salaried officers, for expensive buildings, for immense public improvements intended to promote private interests, all of which ran up the liabilities of the government, and it need not be said that taxation kept abreast with this increase of expenditure. The evil had its origin in every department of the service, from the humble ballast at the country cross-roads up to the men who served the public in Washington itself. As each increase was made in salary or in appropriation, whether in county meeting, state legislature or national congress, those who were benefited had to logroll with other like interests seeking a similar life later on. Thus in the grand scramble for larger salaries and for thousands of dollars where hundreds used to do, the taxpayer was forgotten.

In great commercial centers there were those who soon detected the advantage which they could gain by having heavy import taxes placed upon the products in which they were interested, operating as it did to the bounty wrung from the pockets of the common people in their behalf. Insidiously and almost unconsciously this idea of depending upon the government to raise prices through taxation under an abusive appeal to the patriotism which favored home products as against foreign, took hold, and became so entrenched in the public councils that it has seemed almost impossible to drive it out.

Every scheme for the fastening of a public charge upon the government had the indorsement and assistance of these people, because the larger the expense account and the larger the public debt the more and more impossible grew the lessening of tariff taxes, and the protected interests could thus feel secure behind the bulwarks of the imperative duty of the people to meet their obligations.

All this leads up to the assertion that tariff laws are but the effects of a cause, the natural result of extravagance in government, of wasteful salaries to men which they could not gain in private life and of lavish expenditures for purposes which, if not strictly personal, are at least local in their effect. As long as the annual charges which the country has to meet run into extravagant figures there will be not only the excuse but the necessity of meeting it, and it may be conceded that in every formulation of a tariff bill, no matter

how honest may be those who are entrusted with the work, the siren voice of self-interest and the insidious promptings of the tempter will enter in, and there will be abuses such as justify the strongest condemnation which patriotic people can utter.

What, then, is the remedy? It is one which carries us back to first principles. We must insist upon economy in public expenditures. We must insist upon moderate salaries for public officers. We must apply to the government in all of its branches the same principles which a prudent man applies to his business. In a word, we must cut down the expense account—cut it down remorselessly and pay no heed to the men who talk about niggardliness and who claim that they cannot serve the public for less. The country would be doubly benefited in getting rid of men who merely measure their service by money and getting in their place a different class, now unhappily retired from political competition, who would feel some reward in the patriotic sense of having served their country well. To accomplish this purpose we must remember that it cannot be done all at once, and that perhaps Washington city is not always the place to begin. Let us begin with home affairs, every community looking into its private expenses. Apply the pruning knife vigorously. Keep on the work up through state channels and into congress and then, when we shall have reached a self-supporting basis, with our debts paid, we will be in a position where we will no longer be at the mercy of political sharks and commercial vampires who fatten off the toll and sweat of the people, and who have regard neither for country nor humanity.

It Does Not Go Far Enough.

To the surprise of the public, Senator Hale, of the state of Maine, has appeared in the character of a reformer.

During yesterday's session of the United States Senate Mr. Hale introduced an amendment to the senate rules, which would exclude from the privileges of the floor such ex-senators as are interested in current legislation. It seems that gentlemen who have graduated from the senate still linger about the old haunts in the character of attorneys. The pulps which they have obtained through past favors to men still in the senate, and their knowledge of the ropes have made them very valuable to the varied interests which would like to control that body. Hence the cannot of Mr. Hale to clear the hall of these troublesome ex-colleagues.

But the trouble about Mr. Hale's amendment is that it does not go far enough. It attacks ex-senators for pushing little private snags, but leaves the actual incumbents of senatorial seats at liberty to continue their old vocation. It cannot be denied that the notice of Mr. Hale that there is a sugar trust in the country, and that some of the United States senators are interested in the proceeds thereof. In fact, if the records are straight, it is but a few days since Mr. Hale himself was found opposing an effort to ferret out these official sugar hunters. To come still closer home, there are a great many people in this country who do not understand Mr. Hale's relationship toward the Spanish government. There is an impression abroad that Mr. Hale and not Dupuy De Lome, is the real Spanish ambassador to Washington. Certain it is that the interest in Mr. Hale in the welfare of the Spanish nation does not arise from an American motive, as there is too much garlic in it to be anything other than Spanish.

If, therefore, Mr. Hale will extend his amendment so as to cover the sugar trust senators, and in passing give some notice to his own people of the notice of Mr. Hale to the welfare of the Spanish nation, it will be more to the liking of the people, and might help to relieve its distinguished author from the suspicion of being more of the attorney than he is of the senator.

An Era in American Development.

The accomplishment of the union of the five republics of Central America constitutes a decided era in American political development.

It is but little over one hundred years ago that the spirit of independence took lodgment in the breasts of the pioneer emigrants who had sought American shores for homes. Beginning with this movement did with the colonies planted by Great Britain, the first victory was won against European control, but with it were many misgivings. The people who, under Washington, achieved their independence were not unaware of the strength of the mother country and of their own weakness. As a consequence the history of the years following is filled with instances which would show that the spirit which had led Americans on to victory in 1776 had disappeared, and that they were but craven sons of worthy sires. This timidity grew out of the fact that these men feared the loss of the freedom which they had dared to call their own. It was not until another trial of strength was made in 1812 that the citizens of the United States began to feel that the time was in sight when they could hold their own. The struggles and the sacrifices through which for over half a century the people of this republic worked out confidence in their own resources, will stand as one of the most interesting chapters of history. It will be a chapter showing the infant nation at all stages from babyhood to maturity, from weakness to strength. Happily for our country, however, we had been accustomed to settling disputes in parliamentary discussions, and thus, save for the one incident of the late civil war, we have developed through the various stages into an empire the like of which the world's history has never seen.

While all this was going on that vast territory to the south which had been settled under Spanish and Portuguese influences, likewise threw off the government of the home countries and started out to work out its future political salvation. Unlike the people of the British colonies, they separated, and were hardly allied in the common cause against the mother country. The result has been a succession of revolutions and pronouncements, with such frequency and of such a character as to make the lovers of liberty lose all hope for their development. Fortunately, however, a better day is in sight. Whilst the

people of Central and South America have passed through a more disturbed and a bloodier ordeal, they have at last reached the culmination where progress is in sight, and where national development may now be relied upon to do the rest. The Mexico which up to thirty years ago was a seething hotbed of revolution, has taken on an appearance of conservatism, and is now blessed by a government which possesses the confidence of the people under which their patriotism has been aroused and through which progress and enlightenment are making great headway, so that in the short space of time since Maximilian played his part Mexico has grown to be one of the recognized powers of the globe.

Likewise the plucky little republic of Chile, in South America, has established for itself a right to consideration at national council boards. Peru and Venezuela also have entered upon careers of progress which give promise of much in the future. The addition to this list of thrifty, intelligent, well-governed republics of the new confederation of Central America makes another whose influence for the development of American interests must be great. The consolidation and the strengthening of the various American governments are all matters in which citizens of this new continent are interested. Even though our Spanish sister republics have been a little slow in getting in line, their North American elder sister is proud to greet them and to treat them as comrades in the development of this newest and greatest of the continents.

Democracy or Plutocracy?

Senator R. Q. Mills, of Texas, in a recent speech delivered in the United States senate observed that "less than 45,000 of our 70,000,000 people own \$31,500,000, or more than one-half of our national wealth."

This startling declaration is based upon certain disclosures recently made by one of New York's leading statisticians, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. Since the delivery of Senator Mills's speech, however, Mr. Shearman has found it necessary to revise his figures somewhat, but the result still shows that the bulk of the nation's wealth is in the hands of a paltry few. The New York Economist now estimates that 100,000 people own one-half of the nation's wealth, and that 4 per cent of the people own 75 per cent of all the property of the United States. He places the number of millionaires at between 7,000 and 8,000, and appraises the entire wealth of the country at \$620,000,000, on the basis of tax returns. The following table, compiled by Mr. Shearman, shows how the nation's wealth is distributed:

Families.	Average wealth.	Total wealth.
100,000	\$37,500.00	\$3,750,000.00
70,000	11,500.00	805,000.00
138,000	8,500.00	1,173,000.00
320,000	4,500.00	1,440,000.00
1,200,000	2,500.00	3,000,000.00
6,000,000	1,250.00	7,500,000.00
7,000,000	620.00	4,340,000.00
11,000,000	300.00	3,300,000.00
14,000,000	230.00	3,220,000.00
15,000,000	185.00	2,775,000.00
20,000,000	100.00	2,000,000.00
75,000,000	20.00	1,500,000.00
200,000,000	10.00	2,000,000.00
1,000,000	3.50	3,500,000.00
11,000,000	1.25	13,750,000.00
12,002,000		\$62,000,000.00

In the foregoing table public and church property is not included. This would probably run the entire sum up to something like \$65,000,000.00. What do these enormous figures mean? With-out mining words, they mean that something is fundamentally wrong with our policy of government and that legislation, instead of being the business of the people, has become the business of the money lender and the speculator.

In other words, plutocracy has usurped the functions of democracy and virtually transferred the seat of government to Wall street. If prosperity is ever diffused among the masses some radical change must first be inaugurated. Under present conditions prosperity is confined to those sound principles of equality and justice first enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards reaffirmed by Andrew Jackson; and not until these principles are revived in their purity can the former prosperity of the nation be restored.

Our National Progress.

While the British empire has made rapid progress during the Victorian era, it cannot begin to compare with the state which this country has taken during the same period of time. The Constitution has already reviewed the subject of our material growth and expansion since 1837, but there are still several interesting matters which have not yet been considered.

When Queen Victoria ascended the British throne in 1837 there were only twenty-five stars on the flag of the American union; today there are almost 48. In 1837 the population of our country numbered only 14,963,000; today it will hardly fall short of 75,000,000.

In 1837 the railway mileage of the United States amounted to only 1,497 miles; today it amounts to 179,821 miles, or more than the mileage of all Europe. In 1837 the capital of the American banks aggregated \$290,772,091, with only \$127,397,185 deposits. According to the latest official returns, made in 1896, the total capital of our banks aggregated \$1,051,976,254, with \$1,907,156,277 deposits. In 1837 there were only 11,767 postoffices in the United States, yielding a revenue of \$4,236,779; in 1896 there were 70,164 yielding a revenue of \$76,983,128. With respect to the growth of our manufacturing interests during the past thirty years the figures are even more surprising. In 1837 the value of our manufactured products amounted to barely \$500,000,000; while today it aggregates not less than \$9,000,000,000. From 14,000,000 tons of grain in 1837 the product of our farming lands has increased to \$90,000,000 tons. These figures merely suggest the phenomenal progress which this country has made during the past sixty years.

Initiative and Referendum.

The state of Nebraska is the first state in the union to bring within the reach of its voters under town and city governments the system of the initiative and referendum.

Any municipal government in the United States may adopt the system, provided it meets with the support of two-thirds of the voters of such municipal government. The first city to avail itself of this legislative privilege is Omaha. Within the next few days Omaha will submit the question of adopting the system to a vote of the citizens. From

present indications the system will be adopted overwhelmingly.

The initiative feature of the system provides that 15 per cent of the voters of any town or city may propose ordinances by petition to the local authorities and that 20 per cent of the voters may compel the authorities to submit these proposed ordinances to a vote of the people. It is specified that a certain number of those submitting ordinances shall be bona fide taxpayers. The referendum feature of the system provides that ordinances passed by town or city councils shall not go into effect for thirty days, thus allowing the people the time in which to ask that the ordinances be referred to them for approval. If 5 per cent of the voters petition for the submission of any ordinance, the same shall be submitted and must be approved by a majority of the voters before it becomes binding in its effect. If 10 per cent of the voters petition, the ordinance shall be submitted at a special election to be held within twenty days. Ordinances relating to health, the immediate preservation of the public peace and appropriations made for current expenses in excess of those made during the year previous excepted from the referendum rule. If the system works successfully in Nebraska it will doubtless be adopted in other states.

Georgia Day at Nashville.

This is Georgia day at the Tennessee exposition. Hundreds of enthusiastic citizens of this state will gather on the exposition grounds today at Nashville to formally congratulate our sister state on the splendid enterprise displayed by her people in bringing her centennial exhibit to such a magnificent climax; and it goes without saying that Georgia will be ably and brilliantly represented.

One good turn deserves another. Two years ago the Cotton States and International exposition held in this city received from the people of Tennessee the most hearty and substantial recognition, and it now behooves the people of this state to requite the courtesy in like manner. Especially is it befitting that the officers of the Cotton States and International exposition, including the board of lady managers, should attend the exposition in a body and lend the dignity of their presence to the exercises of Georgia day.

In addition to the multitude of private citizens who represent the state on the exposition grounds today, Georgia will be officially represented by the governor and his staff, together with other prominent dignitaries and officials. The Fifth regiment will impart a military grace to the occasion and serve to heighten the day's enthusiasm. Altogether the exercises of Georgia day bid fair to reflect credit upon the commonwealth, and there is no ground for uneasiness or apprehension on that score. As to our state exhibit at the exposition, it is declared by competent judges to be one of the very best on the grounds. Georgia has no excuse for staying at home, therefore, on the plea that the state is not represented. What money has failed to secure wide economy and good taste have supplied, and the result is that Georgia is not only represented, but well represented. The exhibition should be a day of enthusiasm, and should be a day of recognition of the fact that her great industrial enterprise is worthy of appreciation.

The laboring men would prefer that Mr. McKinley should give them hot buns instead of platitudes.

Georgia revelled in glory and sunshine in Nashville yesterday.

West Virginia's governor is brave enough to undertake a new wife and a lawsuit at once.

Tillman will not be able to make the sugar senators show their heads. They are afraid of the pitchfork.

The jubilee has not abated the famine in India.

Senator Pettus describes Senator Allison as a man who never says anything "you cannot get a hook into."

There is no free list allowed under the constitution of Georgia.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A recent dispatch from London announces the death of Captain Boycott, whose peculiar mode of life has been the cause of years ago caused his name to be incorporated permanently in the English language. Says The Chicago Tribune: "Boycott is what we might call a specimen of county Mayo, Ireland, in 1880, and collected rents for a number of landlords. There were many conflicts at the time between the tenants and landlords' agents, and the tenants were persecuted. Boycott urged them to refrain from agrarian crimes, and to adopt instead a policy of refusing to have any dealings or association of any kind with the landlords, agents, and bailiffs. In the course of time it developed that Boycott was the first man in Ireland against whom this policy he advocated was carried out. The word 'boycott' became generally used instead of the longer expression formerly in use 'sending to Coventry.'"

What a wide poetic gulf intervenes between the effeminate doggerel of England's present laureate and the inspired melodies of the lamented Tennyson. In March, 1837, Tennyson succeeded to the role made vacant by the death of Wordsworth. On the occasion of this promotion, the laureate indicated the keenness of the mental acrobatic poems ever written. "May you rule as long," apostrophizes the bard,

"And leave us rulers of your blood  
As noble till the latest day!  
May children of our children say  
The wrought her people lasting good;  
"Her court was pure; her life serene;  
The value of her labors heaped;  
A thousand claims to reverence closed  
In her as mother, wife, and queen;  
"And statements at her council met  
Who knew the seasons, when to take  
Occasion by the hand, and make  
The bounds of freedom wider yet.  
"By shaping some august decree,  
Which kept her throne unshaken still,  
Broad based upon her people's will,  
And compassed by the inviolate seal.

In comparison with these prophetic and sublime stanzas the poetic effusions of Sir Alfred Austin are simply intolerable.

The French people are very much exercised over the rapidly decreasing birth-rate of France, but the state of affairs in the United States is even more serious. While in France the birth rate is 23 per 1,000, in Nevada it is 15.30 per 1,000; in Maine 17.39 per 1,000; New Hampshire, 18.4 per 1,000; Vermont, 18.5; California, 19.4; Connecticut, 21.3; Massachusetts, 21.5; Rhode Island has 22.5 per 1,000, a little more than France; Wyoming has 21.8 per

1,000, and Oregon 22. If it were not for immigration, the population would be gradually falling off, and according to statistics the inhabitants of New England and the Pacific coast will be replaced by another race within a period varying from sixteen to 200 years.

The lower branch of the Austrian parliament, or "Reichsrath" is composed of 425 members and is divided into twenty-four different political parties. These parties represent the various nationalities of the empire and are bitterly opposed to each other. They are numerically distributed in the following manner: Young Czechs, 60; Agrarian Czechs, 9; Poles, 50; German Mercantile, 41; German Liberals, 49; Anti-Socialists, or Christian Socialists, 28; German People's Party, 38; Slovaks, 18; Croats, 11; Ruthenians, 11; Roumanians, 6; Serbians, 2; Italian Liberals, 14; Italian Clericals, 6; Slovaks, 14; Peasants, 21; Feudal Liberals, 28; Feudals of the Center, 3; Polish People's Party, 3; German Irredentists, or the Schönerer party, 6; followers of the irredentist, 6; the democratic priest, 6. There are five distinct bodies of electors for the Austrian lower house, eighty-five members being chosen by the great landed proprietors, 117 by the towns, twenty by chambers of commerce, 130 by rural districts and 172 by universal suffrage.

Since Queen Victoria ascended the British throne in 1837 thirteen premiers have succeeded each other at the head of the government. Few will be found a list of these premiers, together with their respective terms:

Melbourne, liberal, began June, 1837, resigned September, 1841.  
Peel, conservative, began September, 1841, resigned June, 1846.  
Russell, liberal, began June, 1846, resigned February, 1852.  
Derby, conservative, began February, 1852, resigned December, 1852.  
Aberdeen, coalition, began December, 1852, resigned February, 1853.  
Disraeli, liberal, began February, 1853, resigned February, 1858.  
Derby, conservative, began February, 1858, resigned July, 1859.  
Gladstone, liberal, began June, 1859, resigned October, 1865.  
Russell, liberal, began October, 1865, resigned June, 1869.  
Gladstone, liberal, began June, 1869, resigned February, 1874.  
Disraeli, conservative, began February, 1874, resigned April, 1881.  
Gladstone, liberal, began April, 1881, resigned June, 1885.  
Salisbury, conservative, began June, 1885, resigned August, 1892.  
Gladstone, liberal, began August, 1892, resigned March, 1894.  
Lord Rosebery, liberal, began March, 1894, resigned June, 1895.  
Salisbury, conservative, began June, 1895.  
From the foregoing table it will be seen that Russell has held the premiership twice, Palmerston twice, Derby three times and Gladstone three times and Salisbury twice.

THE GREATEST OF THE PLANETS

How Jupiter Compares with Other Heavenly Bodies.

From The Chicago Chronicle.  
In point of brilliancy Jupiter has only one competitor and superior among the stars, and that is Venus. It reached its point of opposition to the sun February 10th, and now rises in the early evening and will continue to be an evening star until the middle of August. On September 13th it will recede into the morning conjunction. At that date it will be 675,000 miles from us. Its present distance is about 400,000 miles.

Jupiter requires about twelve years to make a journey around the sun. Therefore, if an old gentleman here on earth had lived in Jupiter he would be a youth of six summers. It is a long governing planet, and its annual journey that the longer the journey the more deliberate its gait. Thus Mercury has the shortest journey, but it is a rattle, averaging more than 180,000 miles a day. Jupiter, on the other hand, takes a longer trip, slackens his speed to about 10,000 miles a day, and takes a long time before he gets a gait of eight miles a second. Neptune, with an annual journey of more than 10,000 miles before him, as if realizing the necessity of hurrying his strength, gets down to a gallop and averages 10,000 miles a day.

Very appropriately Jupiter is known as the giant planet. It is larger than all the other planets combined. Its diameter is a little more than 88,000 miles. It is far more flattened at the poles than the earth. The equatorial diameter of the latter varies only twenty-six miles, while that of Jupiter is 8,600 miles. As its diameter is eleven times that of our earth, its relative size is found by multiplying eleven by eleven, and we have a square of 121. This means that Jupiter is 121 times as large as our earth.

While Jupiter is so sluggish and so much slower than the earth in its motion on its journey, yet it is swift of speed in daily motion on its axis. It makes the earth 10 times its head. It makes the rotation in ten hours. A point on its equator will travel a mile, while a point on our equator will go about eighty yards. A point on Jupiter's equator would travel with such a velocity, there would be only about thirty minutes from sunrise to sunset. But there would be no one in the region of our equator to see the sun rise or set. Everything in that region would be hurled off into space by centrifugal force.

Although in size Jupiter is four hundred times as large as the earth, it is only one-fourth that of our earth. In volume it would make 1,400 earths; but to make them as dense as our earth, he should have a little more than three hundred. This lack of density on the part of Jupiter is what we might call a specimen of county Mayo, Ireland, in 1880, and collected rents for a number of landlords. There were many conflicts at the time between the tenants and landlords' agents, and the tenants were persecuted. Boycott urged them to refrain from agrarian crimes, and to adopt instead a policy of refusing to have any dealings or association of any kind with the landlords, agents, and bailiffs. In the course of time it developed that Boycott was the first man in Ireland against whom this policy he advocated was carried out. The word 'boycott' became generally used instead of the longer expression formerly in use 'sending to Coventry.'"

What a wide poetic gulf intervenes between the effeminate doggerel of England's present laureate and the inspired melodies of the lamented Tennyson. In March, 1837, Tennyson succeeded to the role made vacant by the death of Wordsworth. On the occasion of this promotion, the laureate indicated the keenness of the mental acrobatic poems ever written. "May you rule as long," apostrophizes the bard,

"And leave us rulers of your blood  
As noble till the latest day!  
May children of our children say  
The wrought her people lasting good;  
"Her court was pure; her life serene;  
The value of her labors heaped;  
A thousand claims to reverence closed  
In her as mother, wife, and queen;  
"And statements at her council met  
Who knew the seasons, when to take  
Occasion by the hand, and make  
The bounds of freedom wider yet.  
"By shaping some august decree,  
Which kept her throne unshaken still,  
Broad based upon her people's will,  
And compassed by the inviolate seal.

In comparison with these prophetic and sublime stanzas the poetic effusions of Sir Alfred Austin are simply intolerable.

The French people are very much exercised over the rapidly decreasing birth-rate of France, but the state of affairs in the United States is even more serious. While in France the birth rate is 23 per 1,000, in Nevada it is 15.30 per 1,000; in Maine 17.39 per 1,000; New Hampshire, 18.4 per 1,000; Vermont, 18.5; California, 19.4; Connecticut, 21.3; Massachusetts, 21.5; Rhode Island has 22.5 per 1,000, a little more than France; Wyoming has 21.8 per

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Editor Constitution—Where is the locality which goes by the name of "Hell Gate?"

South Atlanta.

The appellation "Hell Gate" was formerly applied to the entrance to New York harbor. So numerous and dangerous were the rocks and shoals in this approach, and so vast the number of vessels wrecked there annually, that "Hell Gate" was deemed the most appropriate title. Some years ago, by a marvelous feat of engineering, the passage was cleared entirely of obstructions by the use of dynamite and now ships ride in safety over a smooth channel where formerly a safe trip was considered fortunate.

Alexander H. Stevens.

Editor Constitution—Who was first elected vice president of the confederacy?

TEXAS AND GEORGIA.

Editor Constitution—Which are considered the two most cotton-producing southern states?

TEXAS AND GEORGIA.

McDonough, Ga., June 24th.

Making Charcoal.

Editor Constitution—Can you tell us something of the process by which charcoal is made?

GEORGE HOLMES.

Shelville, N. C., June 22.

The word charcoal is popularly applied to the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or mineral substances, when they have undergone smooth and combustion. Wood charcoal is made by building up vertically in two or three rows so as to form a large conical heap, sticks of wood are piled up, and the pile is covered with turf or moistened with charcoal ash, and holes left at the bottom for air to get in. An open space is also left in the middle of the heap to serve as a vent. This is done by putting burning wood into the top of the central opening. The combustion proceeds gradually from the top to the bottom, and from the center to the outside as the central portion burns away, fresh wood is continually thrown in at the top, so as to keep the heap quite full of smoke thick and white while the process is going on properly. If it becomes thin, and especially if a blue flame appears, the wood is burning away too fast and the combustion must be checked by closing the holes at the bottom or by heaping fresh ashes on the top and sides. As soon as the combustion is completed the heap is completely covered with turf or ash and left to cool. Every letter that it is then taken to pieces and the portions still hot are cooled by throwing water or sand upon them. The alder, the willow and the boxwood are the woods in general use for making charcoal.

Bible Manuscripts.

Editor Constitution—Has the art of printing the Bible been transcended by hand?

2. Could the United States sell a territory or state that belonged to it, or constituted a part of it? ROBERT H. HOLMES.

Eastman, Ga., June 23.

The books of the Old Testament were written by the Hebrews on skins or papyrus. The characters or letters were used, and the vowels were not written, only the consonants, the vowels being supplied by the reader. The living characters were run together in one continuous line. When the old Hebrew language fell into disuse after the Babylonian captivity, vowels were introduced into the text. The Jews with a view of aiding its public reading. Then words were separated from each other, arranged in sentences and divided into paragraphs. The text was then written in a cursive hand, and it was scrupulously adhered to. In copying it was stipulated that nothing was to be taken away, nothing added, and nothing changed. Every letter that it was large or small, suspended or inverted, or any way unusual in form, even if so written by accident, was to be carefully copied. The books of the Old Testament were written in the Greek tongue on papyrus or upon parchment, which was more durable. The writing, which was done with a reed dipped in ink, was in large running letters, having no spaces between the words, no capitals, no stops. Although effort was made to prevent changes of this kind, the text of the Bible has been altered by the copyist confounding similar letters. By the fourth century the separation into words and sentences was beginning. In the third century the text of the Bible was translated from Hebrew into Greek. Translations from this were made into Latin, Syriac, Ethiopian, Coptic, Armenian, Slavonic and Arabian tongues, and still the text of the Bible was the same. The discovery of printing, and the first book printed by Gutenberg was the Bible.

Pinckney's Detroit Plan.



# HUDSON'S NECK WAS BROKEN

DeKalb's Negro Murderer Pays the Penalty of His Crime.

MET DEATH IN A FRENZY

Negro Preachers Excite Him by Exhortations in the Jail.

HUDSON WAS HALF CRAZY, HALF BRAVE

The Drop Fell at 11:46 and at 11:50 the Negro Was Pronounced Dead. There Was No Excitement at Decatur Attending the Hanging.

Terrell Hudson, the negro murderer of Seaborn Malcolm, was hanged in the yard of the Decatur jail yesterday morning. His execution was commonplace, except for the fact that he went upon the scaffold a driving and mauling idiot, and was launched into eternity under circumstances unusual in a mental sense, even to his race and surroundings. The almost incessant praying, singing and exhorting of his negro friends during the past six weeks had given Hudson a sort of religious frenzy, which was much better in its way than chloroform. He died game, but the peculiar fact exists that he did not know he was dying at all during any part of his last day of life.

He did not sleep much the night before, and he was awakened yesterday morning shortly after 5 o'clock by a delegation of colored people headed by three ministers. Before he had eaten his breakfast these people had plunged him into an ecstasy of religious enthusiasm which made it impossible for him either to eat or think. They sang songs and exhorted at the top of their voices until 7 o'clock, at which time the condemned man was on the verge of nervous prostration, and shortly afterwards about a dozen of the immediate members of his family, most of them women, trooped into his cell.

From that time on until the march to the scaffold began Hudson was engaged in continuous religious service. With his relatives praying and moaning as they leaned against the hard stone sides of the cell, and with the voices of the preachers raised in melancholy and weird cadence all about him, Hudson alternately prayed, shouted, sang and gasped. He had no sense at all. He could not have told his name, the date of his birth, the hour of the day, or the day of the month. He was as much of a lunatic as any man who is today confined in an asylum.

**Wanted To See Him Hung.** Outside the jail there was no excitement, no disturbance, and no disorder. Quite a large number of people came into Decatur to see if a hanging would change the atmosphere of that quiet and peaceful community, but they did nothing to emphasize their presence. They sat under the shade trees about the little courthouse, walked about the jail, and sat on the fence in the vicinity. Sheriff Austin, whom everybody seemed to know and respect, went about among them, shook hands, and refused applications by the score for admissions to the scene of the execution. It is a curious thing that nearly every man who visited Decatur yesterday wanted to see Hudson hanged.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the crowd began to gather all about the high wooden fence built in the rear of the jail. A door leading to this inclosure was guarded by Deputy Sheriff Buchanan and a score of assistants, and through them those who were privileged to witness the execution slowly sifted into the narrow space surrounding the gallows. There were not many spectators.

The sun shone hot upon the scene, and the little gathering of men on the inside crouched under the shade of the Baptist church, the advantage of the only shade in sight. One or two had flasks of whisky, and these they passed around nervously.

At a quarter after 11 o'clock Sheriff Austin called three or four men out of the crowd, and with their assistance, tested the gallows. The trap door was held in place by a strong show of wood, a rope passing with which ran up through the flooring and was within easy reach of the person superintending the unhappy scene. The crash of the trapdoor as it fell in response to Sheriff Austin's experimental jerk of the rope, broke in upon the mournful music which floated out of the narrow windows of Hudson's cell. On the inside of the condemned man with his relatives, the preachers and his friends were still sending up frenzied and incoherent exhortations. His companions were all a trifle more collected than he, and all were in a frame of mind which is best described by the exultant shriek of one of the ministers, who said:

"You're in heaven now, Terrell. De an'm is a-carrin' your soul straight to God. You're in de glory of de light of de blessed lam'. Jes' wait there for us. We're a-comin'."

**On His Way to the Gallows.** In the midst of this awful babble of voices Sheriff Austin appeared abruptly and told Hudson to make ready for the gallows. His message added to the turbulence of sounds and the wailing of the women could be heard for several blocks. Hudson himself almost too hoarse with constant shouting to make himself heard, shouted at the sheriff, crossing a narrow, sunlit space which intervened between him and death, and mounted the scaffold.

As he did so he chattered and muttered and mumbled his last petitions with an energy which seemed almost mechanical. He had lost all feeling and was as dead then, to all intents and purposes, as he is now. One of the preachers, whose name is Turner, stood in the hot sun with bare head and prayed long and earnestly for the repose of Hudson's soul. When he



SHERIFF AUSTIN, Who Conducted the Execution of Hudson.

concluded he started a song, in which the tremendous voices of a dozen negroes joined, and then a couple of deputy sheriffs led Hudson forward and stopped him in the center of the trap. He wore a slouch hat, which one of the deputies grabbed and threw into a corner, while another one slipped the noose and the black cap quickly over his head. He was still chattering and praying, but his words had lost all meaning, and the preachers were standing back, awed by the thought that the awfully tragedy which they had been looking forward to for so long a time was full upon them.

**The Trap Is Sprung.** It took but a moment for the dozen deputies who were hovering about to pin the limp form with rope, and then Sheriff Austin stepped back and sprung the trap. The heavy doors flew open with a tremendous crash, and between them Hudson's body fell as straight as an arrow. The quick tightening of the rope and the peculiar and indescribable sound of parting bone and muscle, which told the medical gentlemen present that the neck had been broken, was followed by a gentle oscillation of the body, which did not end until it was cut down. There was no struggle, no convulsion and no movement of any sort. The drop fell at 11:46 and at 11:50 the doctors who were present said that life was extinct.

Then the body was cut down, carried through the gaping crowd into the jail and placed in its coffin. One of Hudson's brothers helped to screw on the lid of the coffin, and then took possession of it. He refused to tell where it was to be buried.

**A HANGING IN WEST VIRGINIA** Clark Lewis, slayer of Charles Gibson, Pays the Death Penalty.

Cincinnati, O., June 25.—A Times-Star special from Fayetteville, W. Va., says Clark Lewis was hanged here today at 12:40 p. m. in public before a large and orderly crowd in a natural grove.

Lewis was hanged for the murder of Charles Gibson, whose death appears to be desired by Mrs. Gibson, to enable her to continue uninterrupted her carousals with Lewis and one of two others, who were jointly convicted with Lewis.

**POLLARD DIES ON THE SCAFFOLD** St. Joseph, Mo., June 25.—James Pollard, colored, was hanged in the jailyard in this city today for the murder of Joseph Irwin, also colored.

Pollard was pronounced dead in twenty minutes. The murder was committed in July, 1895. Pollard had threatened to kill Irwin and went to the home of the latter at dark one night. Finding the family at supper, he fired at Irwin but missed him, killing the latter's brother, Joseph.

**Bullet Hole Near the Heart.** Americus, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Like Perry, a well-known negro, was found near the city today with a bullet hole immediately beneath his heart and almost dead from exhaustion. Perry did not know who shot him nor the report of the gun. The wound may prove fatal.

**Three Burglars Arrested.** Americus, Ga., June 25.—(Special.)—A stop has been put to numerous burglaries recently committed here by the arrest of three men, who were taken into custody last Sunday in broad daylight, and several others that have recently puzzled the police.

**IN THE LOCAL FIELD.** Rev. J. S. Felix Here. The leading ministers of the Baptist church in the south, has been in the city several days, the guest of Dr. A. G. Hobbs. He will probably preach in one of the local Baptist churches tomorrow. He has a large following here, and has many friends here who will be glad for an opportunity to hear him.

**C. S. Alexander Released.** C. S. Alexander who represented himself as a member of the veterans' home and borrowed money from several people of the local lodge, was tried by Judge Bloodworth yesterday.

Colonel J. Colton Lynes, adjutant of Atlanta camp 159, United Confederate Veterans, has returned from the veterans' home, where he was honored with the position of secretary of the committee on credentials from all the states composing the departments of the Army of the Potomac, trans-Mississippi department and Army of the Department of Tennessee, which included Georgia.

**Mrs. R. A. Sonn Quite Ill.** Mrs. R. A. Sonn, the matron of the Hebrew Orphan's Home, is seriously ill at this institution. Her condition yesterday was very little improved, and her friends are very much troubled about her. Mrs. Sonn is one of the most prominent Hebrews in the city, having been in charge of the orphan's home for years. She is receiving every attention possible.

**SUNDAY EXCURSION RATES.** See list of places to which the Southern Railway will sell tickets to nearby resorts Saturday to Monday. Spend the day out of town, where you will be comfortable.

# WILLIAMSON WAS HANGED TWICE

Texas Murderer Gets Two Drops for One Crime.

WAS NOT DEAD WHEN CUT DOWN

Sent Through the Trap in a Hurry To Prevent Fainting.

STRYCHNINE USED TO GIVE NERVE

Life Recurred After He Had Been Pronounced Dead and a Second Noose Was Made for Him and Used Successfully.

Houston, Tex., June 25.—Jim Williamson, a young man, was hanged today at Wharton for his complicity in the murder of the Crocker family last May.

Williamson's nerve failed him at the last and it was necessary to inject strychnine into him to enable him to mount the scaffold. He declared his father, also indicted for the crime, was innocent.

Williamson was pronounced dead by the attending physicians three minutes after the drop fell, but on being cut down was found to be alive. He was hauled up and again sent through the drop and was allowed to hang twenty-two minutes.

The first drop was very hurried, as the condemned man nearly fainted when the noose was adjusted.

The massacre of Crocker, his wife and thirteen-year-old son grew out of a feud over land. Mrs. Crocker had previously been indicted for killing a member of the Williamson faction, but had not been tried.

On the eve of the murder Crocker and his family were surrounded by six men in a neighboring house. Seeing escape for himself was hopeless, he sent his wife out on the prairie and put his boy between mattresses. The murderers finally shot him many times, found the boy and killed him as he lay, then pursued the woman. A Winchester was placed to her head and her brains blown out.

Another member of the gang is serving a life term.

**MISS KATE SANDERS MAY DIE** Two Men Under Bond for Shooting Have Fled the Country.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 25.—(Special.)—Miss Kate Sanders, of Harrison, Tenn., who was shot by midnight prowlers, is in a precarious condition. She will lose one eye and may die of her injuries.

Pink Martin and William Thompson, arrested for the crime, failed to appear for trial yesterday and forfeiture was taken against their bondsmen.

Investigation proved that the two accused and their bondsmen have fled the country.

**\$5,000 IS NOW SUBSCRIBED.** The local state fair committee has completed its labors and the required subscription for the fair has been raised.

The local state fair committee has completed its labors and the required subscription for the fair has been raised.

**MR. HIRSCH'S DAY AS MAYOR** The Popular Alderman Fills Mr. Collier's Position Very Acceptably.

Alderman Joseph Hirsch had his first experience as mayor of Atlanta during Mayor Collier's administration yesterday morning, having been elected to act in this capacity in the absence of Mr. Collier and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Hirsch filled his position gracefully. The mayor's office was closed all day, however, Mr. Hirsch having turned over his business for that of the city, as no matters which would require his attention at the city hall came up.

He did sign one or two minor papers, however, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the honor of his new position.

**DAILY SLEEPING CAR TO ASHEVILLE** Leaving Atlanta at 11:50 p. m. via Southern railway, reaching Asheville the following morning at 8:45. Car is open for passengers at union station at 9:45 p. m. Excursion tickets now on sale to mountain and seaside resorts. Inquire at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, or union station.

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND RETURN \$3.50 VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY** Tickets on sale Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, good to return on train leaving Chattanooga Monday morning. Inquire at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, or union depot.

**Wearers of Shoes, Attention!** BANISTER'S \$6.00 SHOES AT \$4.80. LIGHT SHADES AT \$3.50.

See our window for other Bargains equally great.

**JOHN M. MOORE,** 30 WHITEHALL.

# GARVEY, "ASTOR TRAMP," DEAD

Man Who Walked Into Astor House Retired Dies in Hospital.

Newburg, N. Y., June 25.—John Garvey, the famous "Astor tramp," died in the hospital at Mattawana today.

Garvey, one day about two years ago, walked into the residence of Mrs. William Astor, in New York, made his way upstairs and went to bed in one of the chambers, where a servant found him. He was arrested and on trial was shown to be mentally unbalanced.

He had for years been a habitue of the Bowery in New York.

**PROF. WIGHT DIES SUDDENLY** He Was a Well Known Educator of Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 25.—Professor Charles Copeland Wight, a well-known educator of this city, died suddenly of heart disease at his home here today.

Professor Wight was born in Richmond, Va., in September, 1841. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Wight, who belong to one of the prominent families in Virginia. He was educated at private schools in Richmond and at the Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated with high honors just as the war broke out.

He enlisted in Jackson's brigade and served on the staff that general during the valley campaign. Immediately after the close of the war he came to this city to teach in the common schools. Shortly afterwards he became connected with the city of Southern California, and at the time of his death was at the head of the department of English literature in the Baltimore City college.

A widow, the daughter of Colonel Fauntleroy, of Middlesex county, Virginia, and two daughters survive him.

**DID DE CONTE STARVE TO DEATH** Believed That This Is What Killed the Eminent Artist.

San Francisco, June 25.—Fortune de Conte, an artist, highly educated, once patronized by New York society, erstwhile dean of the art department of the University of Southern California, and for the past six months an earnest worker here, is dead.

Paralysis is given as the cause of death, but it is believed he was a victim of starvation. Professor de Conte was a member of the Etudante des Beaux Arts de France; Hopkins Institute of Art, San Francisco; Society of Chicago Artists; Kit-Kat and Palette clubs, New York.

**RUSSIAN WAR VESSEL WRECKED** The Gangoot Ran Upon a Reef—Her Crew Is Reported Saved.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot, one of the best vessels in the imperial navy, ran upon a reef near the Transud this morning during a storm and sank almost immediately.

The crew is reported saved. The Gangoot was built at the Baltic works. She had 5,500 tons displacement, was 278 feet long, 62 feet in the beam and had a maximum draught of 21 feet, with two propellers and 3,200 horse power. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1890 and had a speed of 14.07 knots. Her complement was 525 men.

She had one twelve-inch gun, four nine-inch guns, four six-inch guns and ten quick-firing guns, with five torpedo tubes.

**"OLD HOSS" MENTALLY WRONG** Widely Known Actor Will Be Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Detroit, June 25.—William Hoey, the actor widely known in theatrical circles as "Old Hoss" Hoey, who has been taking the part of Mt. Clemens has lately developed signs of mental unsoundness, and yesterday a party of friends started with him for New York city, where he will probably enter Bellevue hospital for treatment.

Within the last few days his mental condition has been assumed a violent form, and it is feared by his physicians that he will never recover.

**READY FOR THE NAVAL DISPLAY** Profuse Decorations Are To Be Seen on All Sides.

Portsmouth, Eng., June 25.—Everything is in readiness for tomorrow's great naval spectacle. Portsmouth, South Sea, and their environs are getting London's jubilee fever. Decorations are universal, profuse and distinctly naval. The festivities began this afternoon with a garden party given by Sir Newell Salmon, who will be in supreme command of the review tomorrow, on the beautiful lawns of the admiralty house.

Tonight a banquet was given at the town hall, at which Right Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, presided and the officers of the Brooklyn were present. The latter were present also at the garden party.

**Plaintiffs Get a Verdict.** Macon, Ga., June 25.—(Special.)—This afternoon the jury returned a verdict for \$7,500 in favor of John Plannery & Co. of Savannah, against W. B. & O. Sparks, of Macon, on open cotton account.

**Two Stores Into One!** Since moving and consolidating the stock of our two stores into one, we find that we have entirely TOO MANY GOODS. Much more than we have room for. We, therefore, commence a grand SUMMER CLEARING SALE. We put our entire stock on sale at wonderfully reduced prices. SHELF GOODS will be from

25 to 50 per cent off. Staple Goods 10 to 20 per cent off. We must "Clear the Deck." Come and see us.

**The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,** 79 and 81 Peachtree St.

# PLANAGAN TURNS FROM THE GALLOWS

He Refuses To Witness Murderer Hudson Swing to Eternity.

HE IS OPPOSED TO HANGING

H. S. Perry Invents a Novel Scheme To See Hudson Die.

SAW THE REFLECTION OF THE TRAGEDY

He Looked with Strange Fascination When the Negro Shot Downward to Death—Perry Talks.

Planagan, the murderer, would not witness the hanging at Decatur yesterday. A few minutes before Perry died he came out and looked at the gallows, standing so grim and silent in the little jail yard. Then with a muttered exclamation he walked back to his cell.

"I don't want to see the negro die," said the man who ruthlessly murdered two helpless women.

He was tender-hearted. He felt sympathy for the victim in the cell below. Planagan does not believe in capital punishment. He told the reporters that he didn't want Hudson to hang, if the negro wouldn't sing and pray so much, but he was tired of so much noise.

Planagan couldn't understand why the negro sang and prayed. He wanted to know why the man didn't sit and read his Bible and smoke cigarettes. That was his idea of the way condemned murderers should do.

Planagan didn't like the gallows. He walked at it for a minute and then said he didn't like it.

"It's a big and ugly," said he. He asked in a half childish way why the sheriff had painted a part of it a blood red color and left the other unpainted white.

"It's like blood, and I don't like blood," said Planagan.

**Perry Watched the Hanging.** One of the most interested spectators of the hanging of Terrell Hudson was H. S. Perry, the man condemned to hang on the same maroon-colored gallows that brought swift death to the negro murderer yesterday.

Bely Lanier's slayer was anxious to see the hanging and to accomplish his wish he overcame a physical obstacle in a most novel and effective manner.

By some strange chance the gallows is built so that the hanger's victim generally does not see the hanging.

Perry looked on with a curious kind of grin, as some one perhaps he wanted to see how it looked to die on the gallows. Perhaps he thought he, too, would have to swing there some time. Perhaps he wondered if he would kick and twist as the hanger's victim generally does.

Yesterday morning Perry announced that he wanted to see the hanging. He asked for a looking glass and the sheriff wondered how he would see it. He couldn't imagine what Perry wanted with the mirror. But Perry showed that he was a genius. He took a knife and sawed a hole in the wall of his cell, and in an hour's time had whittled out several small sticks of wood and with some string had swung his looking glass from the grating of his cell.

For quite awhile he worked and at last he got the mirror in a position so that the terrible scene on the gallows would be clearly portrayed in the reflection cast in the glass.

**SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.** Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes away all itching and burning. It is the most comfortable discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes hard, corns, calluses and hot, tired, aching feet, dry, cool and comfortable. It is the best cure for itching, burning, and smarting feet. For sale by all druggists. Price 15c. Allen's Foot-Powder, 15c. Allen's Foot-Powder, 15c.

**Men's and Boys' Crash Suits . . . For Walking . . . And Bicycling . . .**

This is deserving of careful reading: Those who try for comfort when the weather is warmest first think of that modern miracle of delightfulness—a Crash Suit. All stores that sell clothing have them in stock. They are made up in immense quantities without much pains or skill. Ours are different. The artist we employ to design has added a special grace to our Crash Suits this season. All edges and seams are "taped." That prevents shrinking or stretching. It was a happy thought. The process makes a Crash Suit fit the same after being laundered that it did before. Saves the coat from sagging. Think of this advantage when you start out to buy.

**Special** Boys' Knee-trouser Wash Suits at 49c and 69c.

**Straw Hats . . .**

**Negligee Shirts**

**Underwear . . .**

**Bathing Suits .**

Probably two out of every three men who read this will soon go out to buy one or the other of the foregoing items. This is to inform you that it is to your personal interest to see our offerings before purchasing elsewhere. We give you extraordinary qualities, extraordinary styles and show extraordinary assortments at extraordinarily low prices.

**Eiseman Bros.,** 15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

# DON'T GAMBLE

OUR \$2.50 SHOES FOR MEN ARE WARRANTED

Perfect Fitting Latest Styles Modest Colors Good Year-Round

NO USE PAYING \$4.00 WHEN YOU CAN BUY THESE DELIVERED ANYWHERE.

FOR \$2.50 A PAIR

**GALPHIN'S** 240 MARIETTA ST.

**BIG CUT** IN LADIES' SILK WAISTS

\$15 Waists down to \$11. \$20 Waists down to \$7.50. \$25 Waists down to \$12.50. They are Fish, Clark & Flag's chosen styles. There is nothing in Atlanta that will begin to compare with them.

**THE GAY CO.** 135 Whitehall St.

**A Large and Elegant Assortment of Belts, Chain Purses and Blouse Sets**

In Which We Are Offering Special Bargains.

**MAIER & BERKELE** 31 WHITEHALL STREET.

**JEWELERS**



[illegible]

Some Schedule Changes Will Occur at the Same Time, and Perhaps a Departmental Reorganization.

Some changes in the freight schedules will also go into effect on July 4th. There may be some changes in the roadway department. The division superintendent

**ANNUAL CUT PRICE SA**

**PANTS**  
MADE TO MEASURE  
\$5.00  
DAVIS TAILORING

His lines will be Bristol to Chattanooga, Embreeville, Rogersville, Harriman, Briceville, Big Mountain and New River branches and the Knoxville belt, Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville, the line from

**E. CHOICE 300 PIECES**

**T-S**  
**ASURE**  
**3.95**  
**C<sup>o</sup> 14 PEACHTREE ST.**

Some of the papers have it that President Winter, of the Northern Pacific, will go to the Lehigh Valley road.

F. H. Kingsbury, eastern superintendent of the Star Union line, has resigned on account of illness.

The Big Four passed its usual quarterly dividend on its preferred stock for this quarter. The company has not earned it.

Following the meeting, the Southern returned yesterday from a conference of officials of the company.

Captain Dodson, of the Southern, was in Louisville yesterday.

It is making an inspection of the Baltimore and Ohio system for J. P. Morgan & Co. Upon Mr. Felton's report will determine the future of the Baltimore and Ohio system in regard to the reorganization of the system.

Charles Clark, of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has been appointed controller of the Chicago and Alton at Louisville.

W. B. R. Ainslie has been elected resident and general manager of the Chicago Termini and Eastern Railroad.

Vivid Description of the Demonstration That Followed When Atlanta Was Selected.

occurred during the day and by night nearly all of the visitors had passed through, some probably never to enjoy another reunion under the old flag for which they fought.

Colonel L. P. Thomas, commander of one of the Atlanta camps, came in yesterday among the day's arrivals. With him was Captain Frank M. Myers and many others

who took prominent parts in the great display in Nashville Wednesday and Thursday. It had been the trip of their lives and during the day they recited to their friends

"It was a scene which I had never witnessed before," said Captain Frank Myers who was selected as the sergeant-at-arms for the state of Georgia, a position of great honor and high rank, and he received many congratulations yesterday from his Atlanta friends.

"There has never been a reunion in the history of the confederacy that can compare with the one in Nashville," Captain Myers continued, "and there will not be one at either on such a grand scale, and that will be the one which will be held in

The veterans stopped in Atlanta last night long enough to drink a cup of coffee

**Elegant and Cheap Trip to New York,  
Boston, Philadelphia and the East,**

via Central or Georgia railway to Savannah, thence the elegant steamers of Ocean Steamship Company to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Merchants' and Miners' line to Baltimore.

First-class tickets include meals and berths on ship. The service of steamers compares to the finest hotels. Routes are oceanic. Cost much less than all rail routes. For rates, reservations, sailing dates, etc., apply to the nearest agent. Boston a great saving. Ticket agent J. E. Robinson, 15 Wall street, New York. Traveling Passenger Agent, 15 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. A. Howell, union depot. May 29 th sat wed fri

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When dizzy take Beecham's Pills.

Daily Through Sleeping Cars to "The Land of the Sky."

VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leaving Atlanta 11:30 p. m. arrive Asheville 8:40 a. m. Returning leave Asheville 8 p. m. arrive Atlanta 8:40 a. m.

...and Lowest Prices

**KING HARRIS**  
Phone 1007. Corn

**Cotton Seed Oil and**  
Complete Ginning systems,  
one to fifty tons capacity.  
**J. Van Winkle Gin and Machine**

will sell at very close figures

**SEE THE** 

ishingly LOW PRICES, and  
do not handle a single piece

of CHEAP GOODS!

**DWARE CO.**

Peabody and Auburn Ave.

**Ginning Machinery**  
ICE-MAKING PLANTS from  
.....  
Works, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga

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**STRICTURE**—DR. LEE'S MEDICATED COLONY  
BAGGERS will cure  
the worst Stricture in 14 days. Strengthens the part  
stops discharges, drains and nighty emissions.

**A** COUGH due to consumption at Waterloo, Io with a nervous state, which devel-

stration, I was so weak that I got no sleep for days. The influence of opiates forced agencies and

**Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health**







## AGAIN THE JULY DEAL

**It Was All Alive and Stuffed with  
Dynamite Yesterday.**

Other Grains and Provisions Neglected—Corn Closed Unchanged.  
Oats 1-8c Lower.

Chicago, June 24.—Wheat was again strongly affected by the bogie man of the shorts and fear of July manipulation. The result was a good many violent fluctuations and a closing advance of about 1½¢ in July options. Other grain and provision markets were neglected. Corn closed unchanged, oats ¼¢ lower and provisions 2½¢/6¢ higher.

In the wheat the main question was again that of the shorts and the trading in that future soon disclosed the fact that it was all alive and stuffed with dynamite. September got some advantage from the rapidity of the opening bulge in July, but

pace, while the latter was scattering the shorts by the force of its first explosion. Apart from the attitude of the July future the influence of the early items of news were generally bearish. Liverpool showed only a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d advance in response to a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d rise here yesterday. The most bearish feature of the situation, however, was the home harvest prospects. A winter wheat

admitted, and the news from the northwest was that the spring wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Manitoba was being killed by the blizzards. The next day, New York reported foreigners buying futures and reports of damage by storms were thick from the south and southwest. The result of the reaction was that Minneapolis and Duluth got 287 cars, against 418 the corresponding day of the year before. July opened at 69¢ to 70¢ yesterday. It hovered for a few minutes between 70¢ and 70½¢ and then shot up to 71½¢, like the cork out of a champagne bottle. It then sagged to 71¢, but after a better price, both then and on other occasions during the forenoon, when, after downward reactions, it came back with a rush to 71½¢ and 72¢. A sag to 71½¢ and a sudden recovery its impetus could not be stopped until it got to 71½¢. During the considerable intervals, when the hands of the clock pointed to 71½¢, the market inclined to sag, and trading was very light, but highly sensitive to an order for more than 5,000 bushels or 10,000 bushels. The order of 10,000 bushels was the most fifteen minutes from the close. Several prominent houses were heavy buyers, and in the general mauling July shot up to

corn was thin, but much less active than on the day before. The market for the most part followed the course of wheat, opening easy and advancing as wheat jumped skyward. Shorts who were on the

absence today. The dullness of trade caused prices to sag late in the day, the result being substantially unchanged prices at the close. Local receipts were 526 cars. July opened  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ lower at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ @25¢, sold to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ @25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and declined to 25@25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. That was the closing price.

Oats started firm, but yielded with corn. Trade was not large; in fact, at times the market was almost at a standstill. No features of interest were reported. The

were posted at 321 cars. July opened unchanged at 18½c, sold at 18½@18¾ and declined to 18c, where it closed.

Provisions were slow, but firm. The

the yard. This decline was soon recovered on some short covering and outside support. Trading at no time was lively, and was mostly limited to the early hours. At the close July pork was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 7.55, July 5c higher at \$3.95 and July ribs  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @5c higher at \$4.45@4.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ars; corn, 420 cars; oats, 270 cars; hogs, 9,000 head.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
July. . . . .	70	72	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
September. . . . .	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$
December. . . . .	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$

June.....	24%	25%	24%	25%
July.....	25	25½	25	25½
September..	26	26½	25½	26
Oats No. 2—				
July.....	18½	18½	18	18
September..	18½	18½	17½	18

July....	7.45	7.57½	7.45	7.55
September....	7.55	7.70	7.50	7.65
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
July....	3.87½	3.95	3.87½	3.95
September....	3.97½	4.05	3.97½	4.05

September.....	4,474	4.47%	4.40	4.47%
Articles.....	4,474	4.52%	4.45	4.52%
		Receipts.	Shipments.	
flour, barrels .. ..	6,000		5,000	
Wheat, bushels. ....	5,000		23,000	
corn, bushels.....	263,000		140,000	

ye, bushels....	5,000	1,000
arley, bushels..	17,000	2,000

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**NO STEP BACKWARD.**

**Prudently Cautious.**  
New York, June 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s  
weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

ough the season of mid-summer quiet is near. Improvement continues gradual and suddenly cautious as before, although in many branches it is evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago.

parts of the country, having gradually perceived that the time has begun to rise, are regulating their contracts and investments and their plans for the future with a confidence quite unknown to them a short

ernment of congress are hardly to be expected, but the removal of that uncertainty with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months.

Harvesting of wheat has already begun in the winter wheat states with surprisingly good results in the central region and California, so that 800,000 tons is now called the minimum for the latter state and the

shels winter wheat beyond the government estimates. Spring wheat is doing markedly well with a practically unknown increase of acreage. The price has advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents during the week with a

ports and Atlantic exports of only 1,445,947  
bushels, flour included, against 1,713,961 last  
year, but it is just the season when figures  
have no value except as proving how erro-  
neous were estimates of the crop of 1896.  
Cotton was lifted on a small scale.

use everything points to a larger crop than has been commonly expected. Iron and steel products average a small action lower in published quotations, but only because private concessions, which

Pig iron is firmer with a better demand  
the east and at Chicago, but the impa-  
nence of valley furnaces to resume work,  
ens basemeer and over-

The best of the news is a material increase in orders for plates, in part for shipbuilding, in bars for agricultural implements and bridges, and in galvanized sheets. One heavy contract for 300 miles 30-inch and 100

ernment to gold regions, excites many  
in the trade. The great ore-pro-  
cessing companies are cutting prices for  
hemer, Fayal, to \$2.10, apparently in  
order to score the biggest possible business  
the year as a basis for future com-  
petitions.

It has slowly advanced to 14c in spite of heavy arrivals. One thousand two hundred tons of lead have been sold, moderate quantities now bringing \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and purchases advance lake copper to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

...and for all textile goods, even for cottons, which have so long been slow; and,

past month in an apparent endeavor to make the prospective improvement in business appear to be better than its present condition demand an examination as to the results. Of interviewers representative of manufacturers and merchants at more than fifty important commercial and industrial centers east of the Rocky mountains. The results except in a few lines is less pronounced than it was two months ago; there is no material increase in the volume distributed compared with a year ago, and prices for many staples are lower. But there has been improvement compared with the situation prior to the presidential election of 1896, and as contrasted with last June. Many of the larger merchants and manufacturers characterize the business record for the first half of 1897 as a disappointment in contrast with anticipations in December, 1896. Of the great manufacturing industries, iron and steel, cotton and woollens, the first shows relatively most improvement and woollens next, although the latter have taken the edge off the

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amounts to 2,156,246 bushels, compared with

throughout the United States this week compared with 226 last week, 218 in the week a year ago, 215 two years ago, and 189 in the like week of June 1894. Only 17 business failures are reported from the

prevail that July holdings are concentrated, and that the extent of the advance will depend on the action of the shorts. Chicago at present is the highest of any of the winter wheat markets for July wheat. If the weather continues favorable until

AGENTS—Visit stores; sell machine for printing large signs on fences, bridges, rocks, sidewalks—any rough surface. Are Co., Racine, Wis. June 9 1931

ALUMINUM FOUNTAIN PEN - New

very good authorities say the demand from this country to supply the wants of the United Kingdom must be large, and the movement should begin within 30 days. Clearances were fairly large, however, at about 100,000, English tons.

**WANTED—Miscellaneous.**

**TWO PIGEONS**

**One of the Flyer**

**The Live Stock Market.**

Chicago, June 25.—It was a characteristic Friday in cattle, a moderate general de-

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delphia, N. Peachtree st. April 11

Receipts—Cattle 2,000; hogs 26,000; sheep 5,000.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
Reports from one to ninety-seven, including Digest in good condition. Apply to J. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building. June 9 1m

**LOST.**  
 LOST—Bunch of keys, about ten, with

**FOR RENT By C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street.**

h. 53 Cooper street...	15 00	CO. NO. 3 E. Alabama street	
h. 109 East Georgia avenue...	25 00	T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross build-	James Crumpton,
h. 133 Crumley street...	25 00	ing, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans of	day bound over
h. 51 East Harris street...	17 50	choice improved Georgia farms, at excep-	misioner Broyles
h. 21 Orange street...	25 00	tionally low rate of interest. If security is	shining.
h. 34 Little	10 00		

John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 6 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.	cent. Cash on hand now.	Fresh Supp
h. 47 Peters ..... \$14 00	SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equibank building, negotiates real estate man- gages, loans on property or near lanta. Borrowers pay back any	To renew a wantin from a source acc sought in vain by and vigor are not
h. 19 Brotherton ..... 21 00		
h. 31 Gilmer .....		

h. 24 Spring street.	20 00	and large cage; also fine seven-month-old male pug dog; very intelligent. Address Guarantee, care Constitution.	the weakness, malarial fever. Do not give to old persons or infants, and the physical ally follows a severe degree remedied
h. 27 Morrison avenue.	10 00		
h. 19 E. Mitchell.	35 00		
h. 6 Luckie, close in.	20 00		
h. 116 Courtland.	16 50		
h. 362 Jackson.	16 50		







